

Fort Leavenworth,
Building # 21
6 Sumner Place
Leavenworth
Leavenworth County
Kansas

HABS No. KS-53-B

HABS
KANS,
52-LEAV,
1-B-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HABS
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52-LEAV,
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

FORT LEAVENWORTH, BUILDING # 21

HABS No. KS-53-B

Location: 4- 6 Sumner Place, Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Kansas.
Leavenworth, Kansas-Missouri Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 15.334830.4357170

Present Owner: U.S. Department of the Army.

Present Occupant: # 4, Col. Joyce Fields; # 6, Lt. Col. Hazels

Present Use: Residence

Significance: The Syracuse Houses represent the change in status of Fort Leavenworth from an outpost to an important depot of western expansion. In 1853, Congress authorized additional cavalry regiments to Fort Leavenworth. This necessitated an increase in the number of quarters, including the Syracuse Houses and stables. The erection of permanent and comfortable quarters contrasts with the construction of hastily built temporary quarters which were often the standard of housing on western posts. The attention to the design and construction of the Syracuse Houses clearly shows a changed outlook towards the permanence and importance of Fort Leavenworth by the 1850's. In addition, the residences make an important architectural contribution, for the quarters reflect the influence of "high style" trends from the east coast. The level of architectural sophistication of the Syracuse Quarters was not achieved by local civilian architecture until the 1860's.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: The Syracuse Houses were built in 1855-56, according to the 1912 reminiscences of E.T. Carr, the building foreman at Fort Leavenworth during that time (p. 379).
2. Architect: The architect is unknown. However, plans during this period were usually supplied to the Assistant Quartermaster at the post by the Quartermaster General's Office in Washington, D.C.
3. Original & subsequent owners: U.S. Department of War, known

since 1947 as the U.S. Department of the Army.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: E.T. Carr was the contractor and work foreman responsible for the construction of this building.
5. Original plans and constructions: No original plans were found. However, a complete set of later, undated floor plans including basement, first, second and attic floors are located at the Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH), Fort Leavenworth (see Supplemental Materials # 1-4).
6. Alterations and additions: The two Syracuse Houses have changed little with the exception of Building # 4, which has a two story gable addition attached to the east elevation. On the south side of the rectangular addition, a two story facated bay window has been added. An historical photograph and an 1866 map show the east addition and the two story bay had not yet been built. An 1881 lithograph and an 1881 plan entitled, "Post of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas" show the gable addition, indicating that the addition was added after 1866 but before 1881 (see Supplemental Material # 5). An 1866 "Ground Plan of Quarters at Fort Leavenworth" illustrating the first floor plans of the buildings around the Parade Ground, including plans of Building # 21, show that since 1866 three small additions were made to the east elevation (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-4). Two baths were added to Building # 6, one on the first and one on the second floor. One bath was added to Building # 4. A circa. 1900 photograph shows both the gabled and bay additions. A 1903 plan, "Fort Leavenworth, Kansas" shows the small first floor addition of Building # 6, now used as a powder room. A comparison of 1905 and circa. 1930 photographs in the former Quartermaster Inventory Record Books (now at the Fort Leavenworth Museum) show that the original fenestration of the front facade was shortened between 1905 and 1930.

B. Historical Context:

Building # 21 is one of three sets of officer's quarters begun in 1855 and completed in 1856. Two sets of the quarters, Building # 20 & # 21, were built on the east side of the parade ground and one set, which burned down in 1890, was built on the northwest corner. An 1854 plan, "Fort Leavenworth N.T.," shows the two empty lots, the future sites for Buildings # 20 & # 21, between the dragoon barracks and other officer's quarters. According to shindler, the erection of the Syracuse Houses was part of a larger construction program to house the additional cavalry regiments being assigned to Fort Leavenworth. "In 1855 Congress authorized

the organization of addition cavalry regiments.... This necessitated construction in the way of quarters and stables, and appropriations were made accordingly" (Shindler, Manuscript p. 164). Since the construction work would be executed by day laborers, the Post Commander, Col. E.V. Sumner, recruited civilian workers while visiting his home in New York in 1854. As most of the laborers working on the Syracuse Houses were from Syracuse, the nickname Syracuse Houses was given to the cottages they were building. The first impressions of the carpenter's upon arriving at Fort Leavenworth are illustrated in the "Reminiscences Concerning Fort Leavenworth in 1855-56" written by E.T. Carr, the building foreman. Carr's images give valuable insight into the appearance of the fort at that time. Carr writes after arriving in Fort Leavenworth:

"Where is the fort?" So far we had seen nothing but the warehouse and the landing. Our traps being loaded, we started and followed the teams to the top of the hill. There were found quite a group of buildings, some few detached, but the greater number built about a square. The buildings were of stone, brick, logs and frame, with any number of half-tumble-down shacks, generally in the rear of the more imposing structures.

An 1854 plan "Fort Leavenworth, NT," shows the more imposing structures in the vicinity of the future Syracuse Houses. These buildings include the brick dragoon barracks to the south and a stone officer's quarters, later nicknamed the "Rookery" to the north. Diagonally across the parade ground to the northwest were frame officer's quarters and the brick Commander's house.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Syracuse House represent an important departure from the buildings at Fort Leavenworth during the mid 1850's. During the early period of Fort Leavenworth, money for building was scarce. Often supplies were sent and the erection of buildings depended on the skills and abilities of the officer in charge and his men. As Fort Leavenworth grew in importance, its status as an outpost changed to that of a major supply depot for western expansion. As the change occurred money was allocated for the erection of permanent and comfortable buildings. The Syracuse Houses represent the transition from outpost status to a permanent facility of importance. This is illustrated by the erection of "designed" quarters such as the Syracuse Houses whose character reflected the "high style" trends of the east coast from this period. The erection of the

Syracuse Houses is also important within the context of the Fort Leavenworth vicinity. In Leavenworth City, which was established in 1854, life was very crude. A soldier writing home in 1855 describes Leavenworth City: "The houses,... are still very poorly built; nothing but shacks, mostly frame houses, and about ten houses of stone" (Bandel, p. 116). The immediate concern in Leavenworth City was shelter. Local civilian architecture did not achieve the same level of sophistication as the Syracuse Houses until the 1860's. Four historical photographs, one from 1870, another from 1890 and two undated, located at the Fort Leavenworth Museum, show the building as nearly seen originally, before the changes were made to the facade (see Supplemental Materials # 6- 9).

The Syracuse houses are two and half story clapboard buildings with cross gable roofs. The frame houses have a front gable projection, which is divided vertically in the interior to form the duplex. All three Syracuse houses were built exactly the same. The central pavilion that extends on the front facade contains the two side-to-side stairhalls on the interior. The stairhalls are flanked on opposite sides by double parlors. To the rear of the central hall is a door leading into the kitchen. The second floor follows the same configuration as the first. The original plans of the Syracuse Houses have changed little since 1855 with the exception of # 4 which has a two story gable addition attached to the east elevation, the roof ridge running north to south. On the south side of this addition a two story faceted bay window has been added. An 1859 photograph shows the east addition and bay window had not been built.

2. Condition of the fabric: The interior and exterior are both in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Building # 21 is a two and half story, three bay clapboard frame house with a bracketed cross gable roof. There is a central projecting pavilion on the west elevation. # 4 has a two story gable addition with a faceted two story bay attached on the south elevation. The overall dimensions are 54' 2" X 46' 6".
2. Foundations: Building # 21 has a rockfaced ashlar limestone foundation. On the # 4 side, the foundation is approximately three and a half feet to four feet high. The one story addition on the east elevation of the two story gabled addition has a brick and concrete foundation. # 6 has rockfaced ashlar on the west and east elevations but concrete

incised to resemble smooth face ashlar on the north elevation.

3. Walls: The clapboard walls are painted yellow in contrast to the trim consisting of cornerboards and other features including the porch and roof frieze and brackets which are painted white.
4. Structural systems, framing: Building # 21 is a balloon frame house with a wooden floor structure.
5. Porches, balconies: The porches on the west elevation flank either side of the central projecting pavilion with doorways on the north and south of the central projection. Each porch joins the house on two sides and is supported by one square post at the outside corner. The post has the abacus, schinus and neck delineations of a classical column. The shaft has a single central flute and rests on a two and a half foot pedestal. The porch balustrade consists of upper and lower railings framing slender square wood balusters. The porch has a plain cornice with solid brackets that have an unusual cut-away design (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-2 & 3). An 1880's photograph reveals that the balustrade was then more ornate; the balusters and the newel post of the stairway were turned and appear more delicate than the present square members. # 4 has a rectangular porch on the south elevation which fits into the corner formed by the junction of the addition and the main house. Where the balustrade joins the wall of the house, there are half posts. At the outside corner there is one full square post with chamfered corners and a capital. Posts rest on pedestals the same height as the porch balustrade. The balustrade consists of plain upper and lower rails; the lower rail is very wide (five inches). Both rails frame slender square balusters. The balustrade is repeated in the stairway, which has a square wood newel post with a tapered top. The porch has a plain cornice. The east entry porch at the rear of # 4 has a shed roof and is supported by square wood posts; wood steps lead to a concrete landing. A trellis covers the east side; the foundation is brick and concrete. On # 6, the back porch extends along the entire east elevation, supported by posts into concrete footings. The porch has four rails without balusters. Instead, there is an "X" pattern of wood members within the upper and lower rails. The back porch is enclosed with screening and has lattice work at the north elevation. The roof is metal standing seam. There is a balcony across the west front projection shared by both sides, # 4 and # 6. The balcony is supported by three open-cut brackets and has the same balustrade as the front porches (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-1

& 2). Historical photographs show that the balcony had an elaborate balustrade of attached half circles between the upper and lower rails. An 1870's photo shows wooden awning frames on the front porches.

6. Chimneys: The chimneys are located at the four corners of the house, one for each parlor. The brickwork of the chimney stacks appear to be new (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-2). Historical photographs show that chimneys originally had corbelled tops.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The wood architrave of the front doorways, located at the west elevation, is very usual. The door trim consists of a segmental door head with side jambs that are S-shaped. From the top corner of the lintel and side jamb, the trim is rectangular for approximately one foot before the jamb curves inward, forming a concave arch. The arc straightens as it moves down the door frame. Midway the down, the architrave reverses itself curving outward, forming a convex arc which straightens again as it moves down to the floor. Overhead, there is a rectangular, single wood panel transom. The five panel door, consists of a rectangular panel at the top, two vertical panels then two smaller panels at the bottom (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-2 & 3). The doorway at the south porch of # 4 has a simple wood frame; the door has four lights over two horizontal panels. The back porch (east elevation) has a simple wood frame doorway and a door with two vertical lights over three panels. Basement door on same elevation has one glass panel over three panels with a wood screen door on the outside. The basement doorway has an asbestos covered shed roof directly over the door. # 6 has the same front door on the west elevation and two back doors on the east elevation; both doorways are wood frame and the doors consist of four lights over three panels.

b. Windows: All the windows in Building # 21, with the exception of the windows on the east additions, are double hung, four over four sash. Windows on the west and south elevations are paired (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-2). Windows on the east addition and at the basement level of # 4 are six over six. There is one, two over two sash window at the basement level. Window frames are simple rectangular wood frames except on the west elevation of both sides, # 4 and #

6. At this elevation the window frames are similar to the door frames; the design includes a flat arch whose sides are straight about a foot down, then the frames curve inward, as the lines of the frames move downwards, they straighten and splay slightly outwards. These frames contain paired four over four windows (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-3). Historical photographs show that the windows on the front facade have been altered. Originally there were tall, slender windows that appeared to extend to the floor. It is possible that the windows were triple hung, creating a doorway when the windows were fully opened. The windows consisted of two vertical rows of five panes each.

8. Roof: Building # 21 has a cross gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The eaves of the cross gabled section extend about two to three feet and are supported by large solid brackets; below the eaves are dentils and a three foot wide, plain, continuous frieze (see HABS photos # KS-53-B-2 & 3). The gabled second story addition has an asphalt covered roof also. The north gable of this addition has a two story faceted bay with a pyramidal roof that is awkwardly tucked into the gable (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-5 & 6). Shed roofs of the back additions are asphalt shingle. Front porch roofs are standing seam metal. The roof details such as the brackets, dentils and frieze along with the smaller brackets on the porch and balcony are original and convey the decorative character of the early period. The building and porch roof are in good condition.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The front projecting gable of the west elevation represents the circulation core of the interior. Divided into equal halves between the central paired windows, each section on the interior has a stairhall with a single rise stairway on the shared interior wall. Each hallway accesses into double piled parlors. The main hall also services the kitchen to the rear, located off the kitchen in # 6 is the butlers pantry and a powder room. Inside the two additions, there is a dining room on the first floor and on the second floor is a bedroom, hallway, study and bath. Other alterations to # 4 include a side (south) porch and a shed roof addition to the east elevation which is currently used as a kitchen. The basement follows the same configuration of the first floor. The moldings on the partially finished basement indicate a remodeling in the late nineteenth century. The window frame moldings, from the outside to the inside, consists of a splayed side, cyma reversa molding and

a flat section. The second and third floors also follow the same configuration as the first floor.

2. Stairways: The main stairway in each duplex rises to the east as it approaches the second floor, the quarter-turn stairway curves around to the second floor landing (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-8). The treads are single, wide pine boards. They are the only elements unpainted and unstained. The second floor landing functions as hallway flanked by bedrooms on one side and delineated on the other by the stairway banister which continues around and up to the third floor along with the stairway (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-9). On the third floor the banister and the landing follow the same configuration as the second floor, encircling the stairwell. In # 4 the flight of the stairway to the third floor has been enclosed, although the original stairway is still intact within the verticle board enclosure. In # 6 the third floor stairway has remained an open string as originally built, enabling a complete view from the first floor looking upwards, from the balustrade of the open stairway as the continuous elongated spiral winds its way upwards. The unpainted newel post on the first floor has a flat circular top and a turned section below, followed by an elongated tear-drop post that rests on a turned section and then a square base. The balusters follow the same pattern as the newel post but are a more slender version. The open string is bracketed (see HABS photo # KS-53-B-8). In # 6 the stairway to the basement is boxed. In # 4 the enclosed basement stairway has plaster walls; the treads are painted, pine boards.
3. Flooring: Floors on the first floor are recently installed narrow oak board. On the second and third floors of # 6, the flooring in the bedrooms is older, consisting of two to three inch pine boards. The second floor hallway of # 6 and the bathroom and kitchen floors of both sides of the duplex has vinyl sheeting. In # 4, the second floor consists of narrow oak board similar to the first floor, while the third floor is older, three inch pine board flooring. The basement floors are painted, four and a half inch boards, with the exceptions of the laundry rooms which have concrete floors.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls through out Building # 21 are drywall except for a curved plaster wall at the top of the first floor stairways. There are no decorative features on the walls, which appear to be in good condition. The ceiling finish is a plaster stucco. Ceilings on the first floor are eleven feet and ten inches; on the second floor the ceilings are ten feet. Ceiling height in the attic

story is eight feet. Baseboards are seven and a half inches high with a beveled edge at the top and convex molding at the base.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The front door is a five panel wood door; panels are raised with cyma reversa molding. The doorway is ten feet high with a two panel transom. The plain doorway molding is reflective of the simplicity of the pre-civil war period. At the opposite end of the hallway, the kitchen door and architrave duplicate the front door in height and design. The two parlor doors flanking the hallway are nine feet high and are without doors, although door reveals indicate the existence of doors at one time. The architrave throughout the first and second floor are uniformly plain, consisting of a flat, three and a half inch rectilinear trim with a raised flat, three inch wide border. Architectural floor plan drawn in 1961 note that all moldings on the first and second floor of building # 21 were to be replaced at that time. These drawings also indicate that plaster walls were replaced with drywall. In # 6 doors on the third floor are four panel, consisting of two larger rectangular panels over similar, smaller panels. The second floor doors are six panel, christian doors. The bathroom on the second floor has five horizontal panels. On the first floor, the two exterior doors in kitchen and powder room that access to the outside are c. 1905 and have four lights over three panels. The doorway and door leading from the butler's pantry to the powder room appears to have been an outside door. The wide six to seven inch door jamb and nine lights over two panel door with a rim lock confirms the powder room was a later addition attached to the east side of the butlers pantry. In # 4 the doors on the second floor four panel, five panel and six panel. Also in # 4, there are more examples of older door trim, consisting of a raised, flat, one inch wide exterior border, consecutive sections of cyma reversa molding and then a five inch wide flat section. Architraves on the third floor in # 4 vary slightly from the second floor; trim consists of a narrow flat edge, cyma reversa molding and a flat section that splays outwards at the edge of the door reveal.

b. Windows: The architraves of the windows match that of the doorways of each floor.

6. decorative features and trim: Parlor fireplaces in the living and dining room of # 6 have a stone hearth and a brick firebox in running bond. The painted wood mantel shelf has a beveled edge and is supported by three brackets; left and right brackets are met at right angles by smaller duplicate brackets attached to the side. The unpainted wood firebox surround, below the mantle, has pilasters to either side that support a plain frieze and a recessed center panel that has cyma recta molding (see HABS # KS-53-B-7). There are no fireplaces on the second floor. The fireplaces in # 4 have been removed.

The dining room of # 6 contains a warming oven surmounted on the cast-iron radiator. The entire unit is decorated in a floral motif. In # 4 there is a floor to ceiling wood corner cupboard next to the kitchen door.

7. Hardware: In # 6, the front door has a brass oval shaped plate and knob that are beaded around the outer edge. Knobs on the kitchen doors are 1890's white delfware; one door on the second floor has a wood grained delfware knob. Others on the second floor are simple, round brass plates and knobs. In # 4 the front door has a simple brass knob with a very small, three and a half inch rectangular plate. The doorknob on the door, leading to the side porch, is brass with a filagree floral design on the plate and knob. On the second floor all door knobs are white delfware with rimlocks.
8. Mechanical equipment: Building # 21, all rooms contains American Radiator Company cast-iron radiators with raised floral designs. The building has a peerless steam-heating system and there are window air conditioning units. Lighting fixtures are twentieth century ceiling lights on the second floor and same period chandeliers on the first floor.

D. Site:

Both sets of Syracuse houses face west towards the parade ground. There is a narrow front yard approximately thirty feet wide and no back yard. An alley services the rear and is used for parking. Side yards are large and provide space for outdoor activity. Building # 21 has large shade trees on the west elevation. An 1870's photograph shows the yards had a high white picket fence separating the yard from the gravel road and the parade ground had another white, wood rail fence around it. There were large shade trees at that time also. Today, The yards of the Syracuse houses as well as the others facing the parade ground are landscaped with similar design schemes and plantings to unify and to create a formal setting befitting the parade ground which has a long and

rich tradition.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings: Architectural drawings located at the Department of Engineering and Housing, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

1. Boiler replacement- plot and schedule plan, August 14, 1973.
2. Drawing, March 1962, first and second floor plans (one sheet); notes on drawing include: "Remove all plaster and lath on first and second floors. Install furring as required and gypsum board;" "Replace all trim on the first and second floors except as noted:," "Remove existing transom and frame in opening for second floor bathroom door."
3. Set of floor plans (four drawings for basement, first second and attic floors), November 1949.

B. Early Views:

Dammeier, Wilhelm, "Bird's Eye View of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Department of the Missouri, 1881, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

Photograph, uncatalogued photographs, Fort Leavenworth Museum, Southwest corner of Building # 21 and Dragoon Barracks from across the parade ground.

Photographs, "Fort Leavenworth Photographs," vertical file, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth Kansas.

Photograph, "Syracuse House and Dragoon Barracks," 1870, "Sumner Place and Parade Ground," Buildings & Views, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

Photograph, "Syracuse House, NW corner, Sumner Place and McClellan before 1890 fire," a copy at Master Planning, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Leavenworth (originally from Record Group 92, Still Photo, National Archives).

Photograph, uncatalogued, c. 1900, a copy at Office of Master Planning, Department of Engineering and Housing, Fort Leavenworth, (shows south side of Grant Statue with the Dragoon Barracks and Building # 21 in the background).

Photograph, Historical Records of Public Buildings at Fort Leavenworth, 1910, Office of Master Planning, DEH, (shows side prch and addition of Building # 21.

Photograph, "Quarters and Kindergarten," undated, Sumner Place and Parade Ground, Buildings and Views, Fort Leavenworth Museum, (east side of garrison parade).

Photograph, "Quarters East Side Garrison Parade Grounds," 1890, kSumner Place and Parade Ground, Buildings and Views, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

C. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

"Map of Fort Leavenworth, N.T.," 1854, Fortifications File, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Record Group 77, cartographic Division, National Archives, Plan # 62, copy at office of Master Planning, DEH, Fort Leavenworth.

"Ground Plan of Quarters at Fort Leavenworth," August 1866, R.G. 77, Cartographic Division, National Archives, Plan 200; copy at Office of Master Planning, DEH, Fort Leavenworth.

"Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," 1903, R.G. 92, Cartographic Division, National Archives, Plate 22, p. 66; copy at Office of Master Planning, DEH, Fort Leavenworth.

b. Secondary and published sources:

"Winter Quarters at Fort Leavenworth," in Bandel, Eugene, edt. Frontier Life in the Army, 1854-1861 of the Southwest History Series, Philadelphia: Porcupine Press, 1974.

Fort Leavenworth, Record Group 92, Consolidated Correspondance File, 1794-1890, Office of the Quartermaster General, N.H. (files survey completely).

Anderson, LtC. Thomas M. "Army Posts, Barracks and Quarters," Journal of the Military Service Institution, Vol. 2, 1881, p. 421-445.

Carr, E.T. "Reminiscences Concerning Fort Leavenworth in 1855-56," Collections of the Kansas Historical Society, Vol. 12, Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Office, 1912.

Hunt, Elvid. History of Fort Leavenworth, 1827-1937, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: CGSC Press, 1937.

Schlinder, Henry. "history of Fort Leavenworth," (manuscript c. 1913), Rare Books, CGSC Library, Fort Leavenworth.

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D. Likely sources not yet investigated:

There is additional material that could be investigated in the Consolidated Correspondance File of Record Group 77 at the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

E. Supplemental Material: See attached

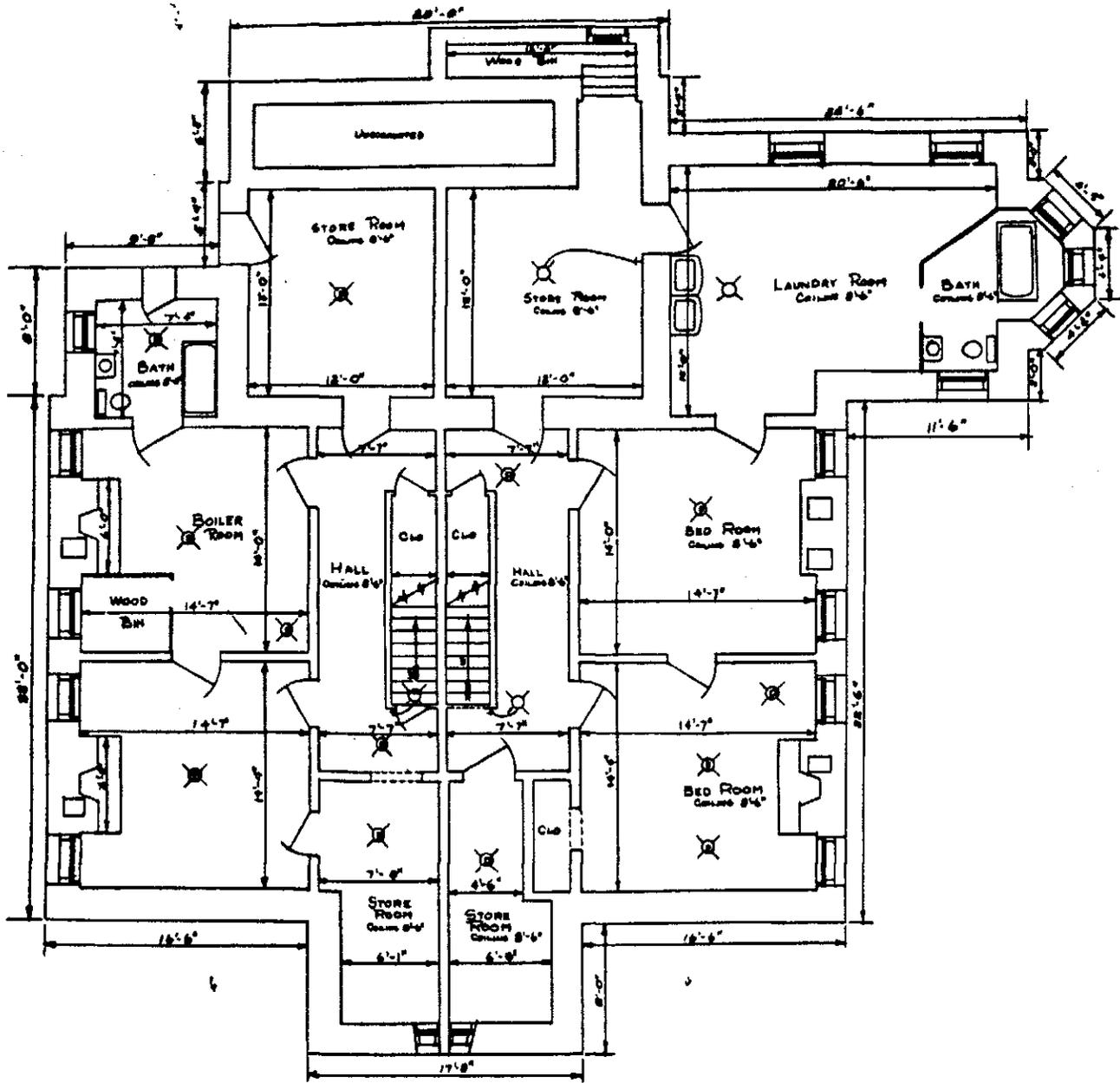
Prepared By: Kristie Struble
Project Historian
Historic American Buildings Survey
Summer 1985

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in agreement with the Post Commander at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and the headquarters of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C. The project was completed under the general supervision of Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the HABS/HAER Division. Sally Kress Tompkins, Deputy Chief of HABS/HAER served as Program Coordinator and Robie S. Lange, HABS Historian, as Project Leader. The field Supervisor was James A. Glass (historian, Cornell University); the Project Historians were Judith E. Hunt (University of Missouri, St. Louis) and Kristie D. Struble (University of Virginia).

E. Supplemental Material
1. Plan of basement, undated

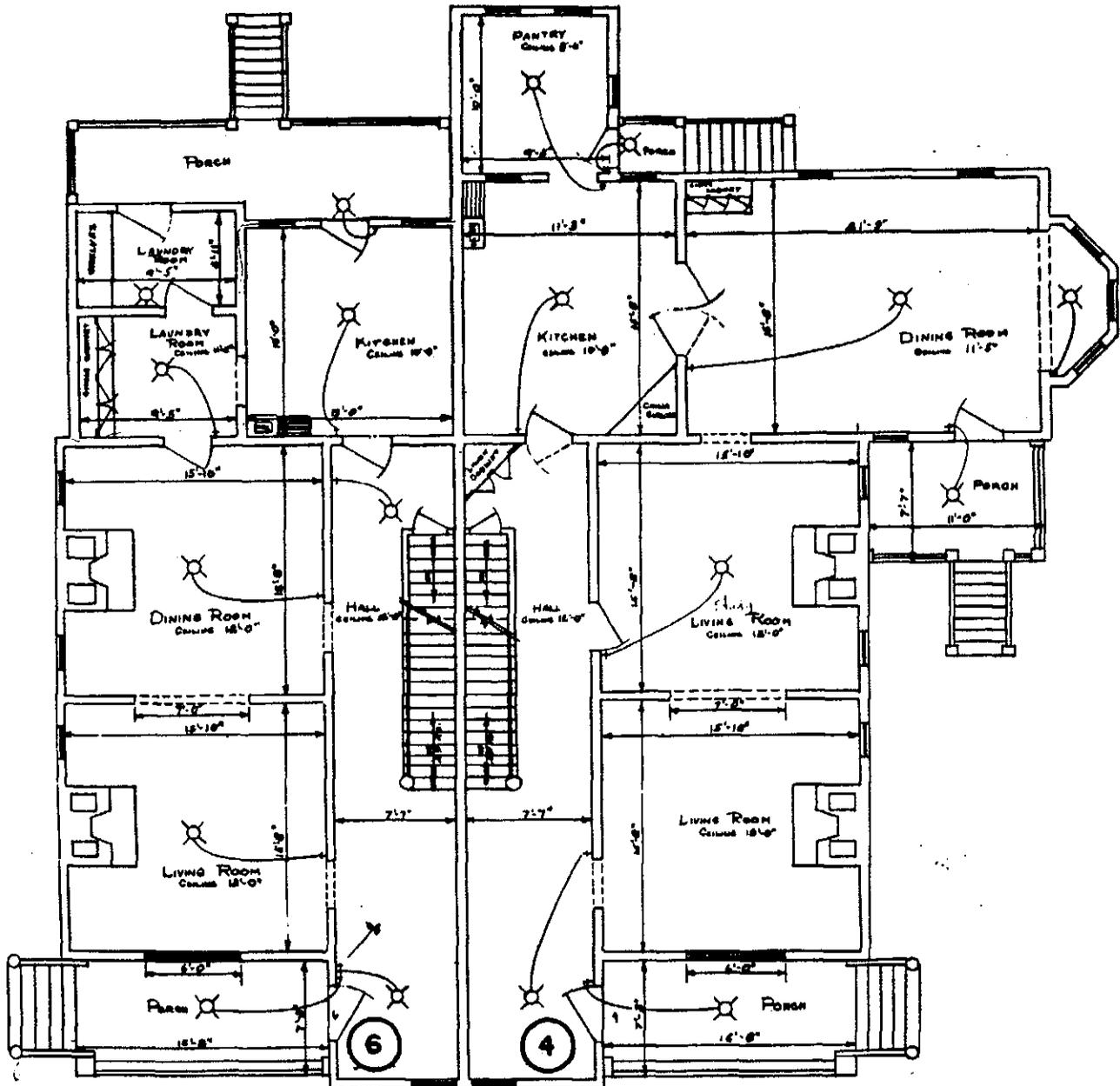
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BASEMENT
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

2. Plan of first floor, undated

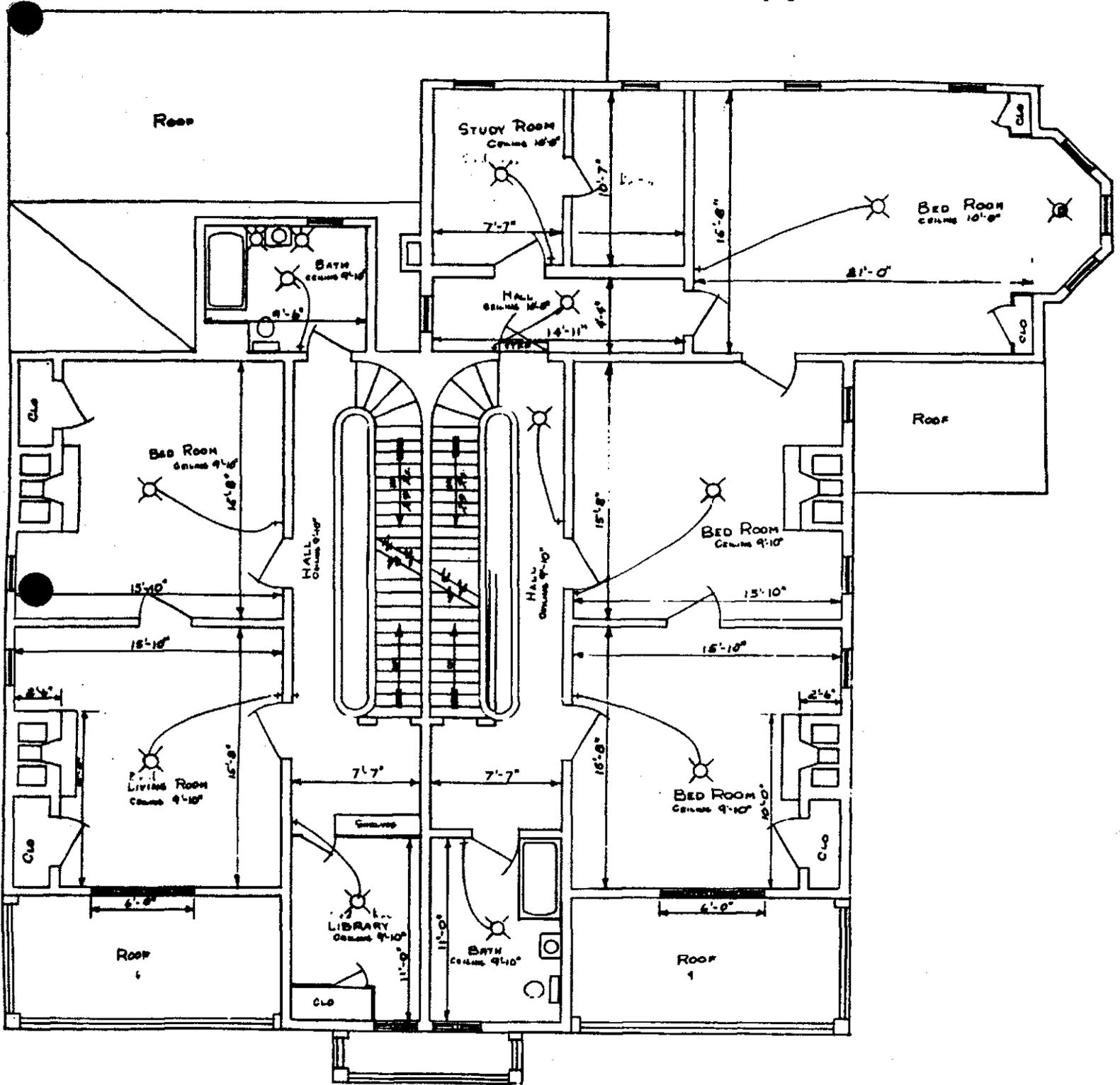
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FIRST FLOOR
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

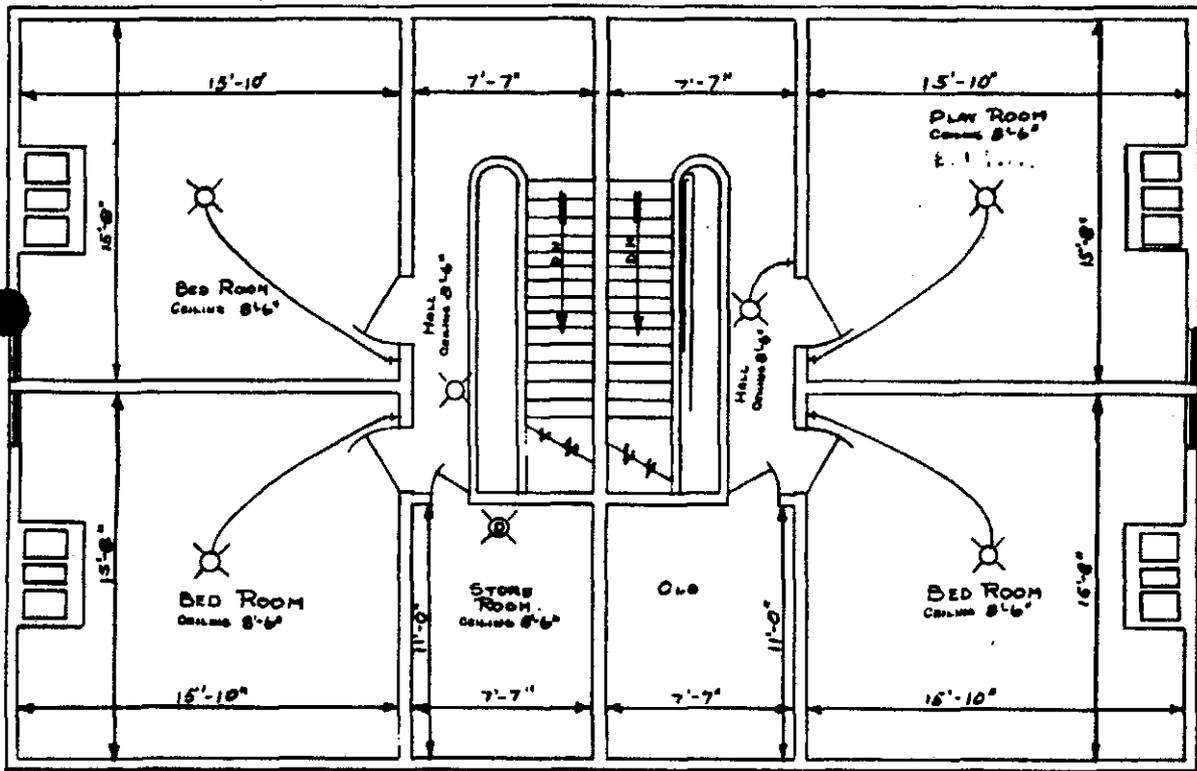
3. Plan of second floor, undated

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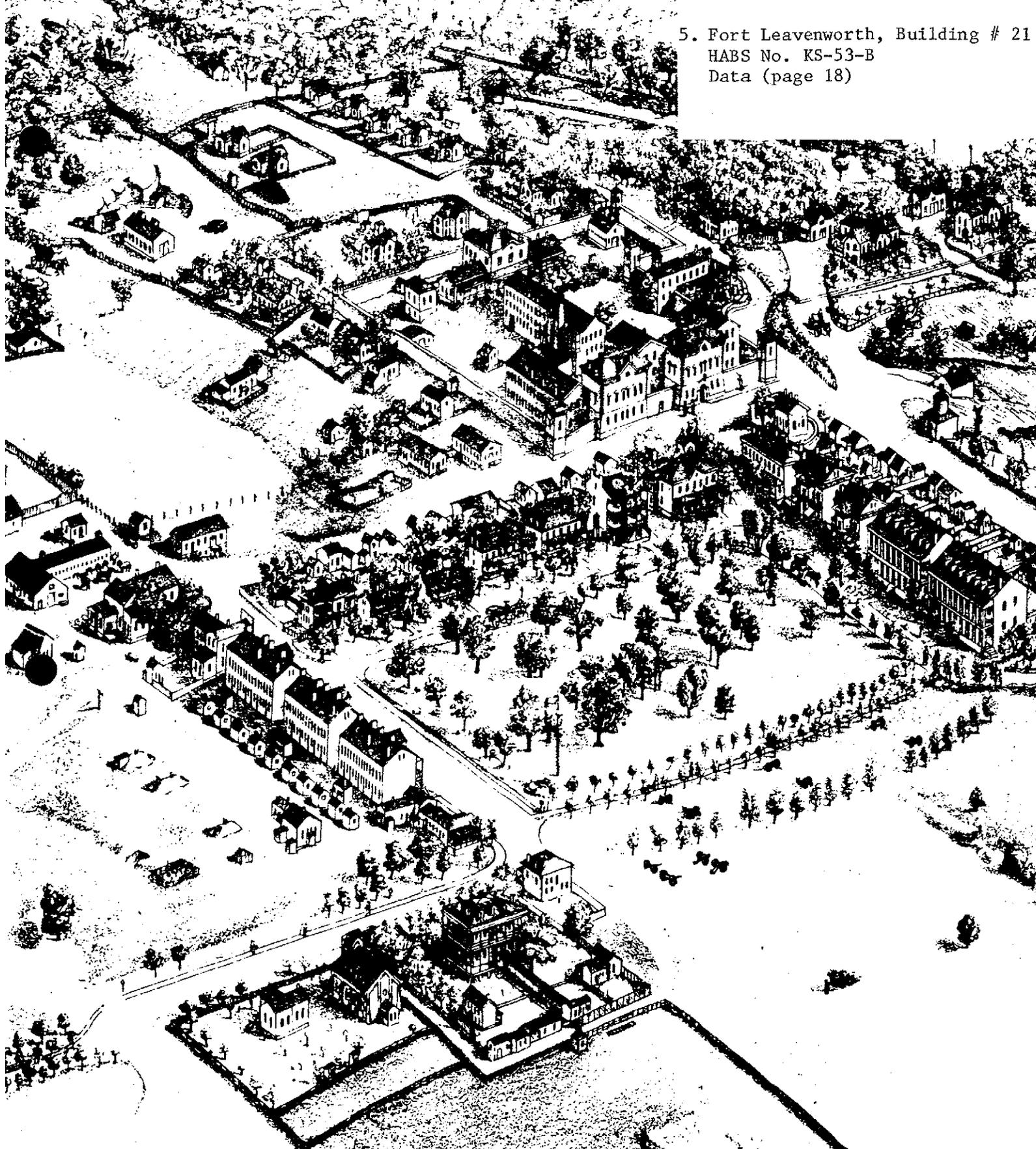


SECOND FLOOR

4. Plan of attic



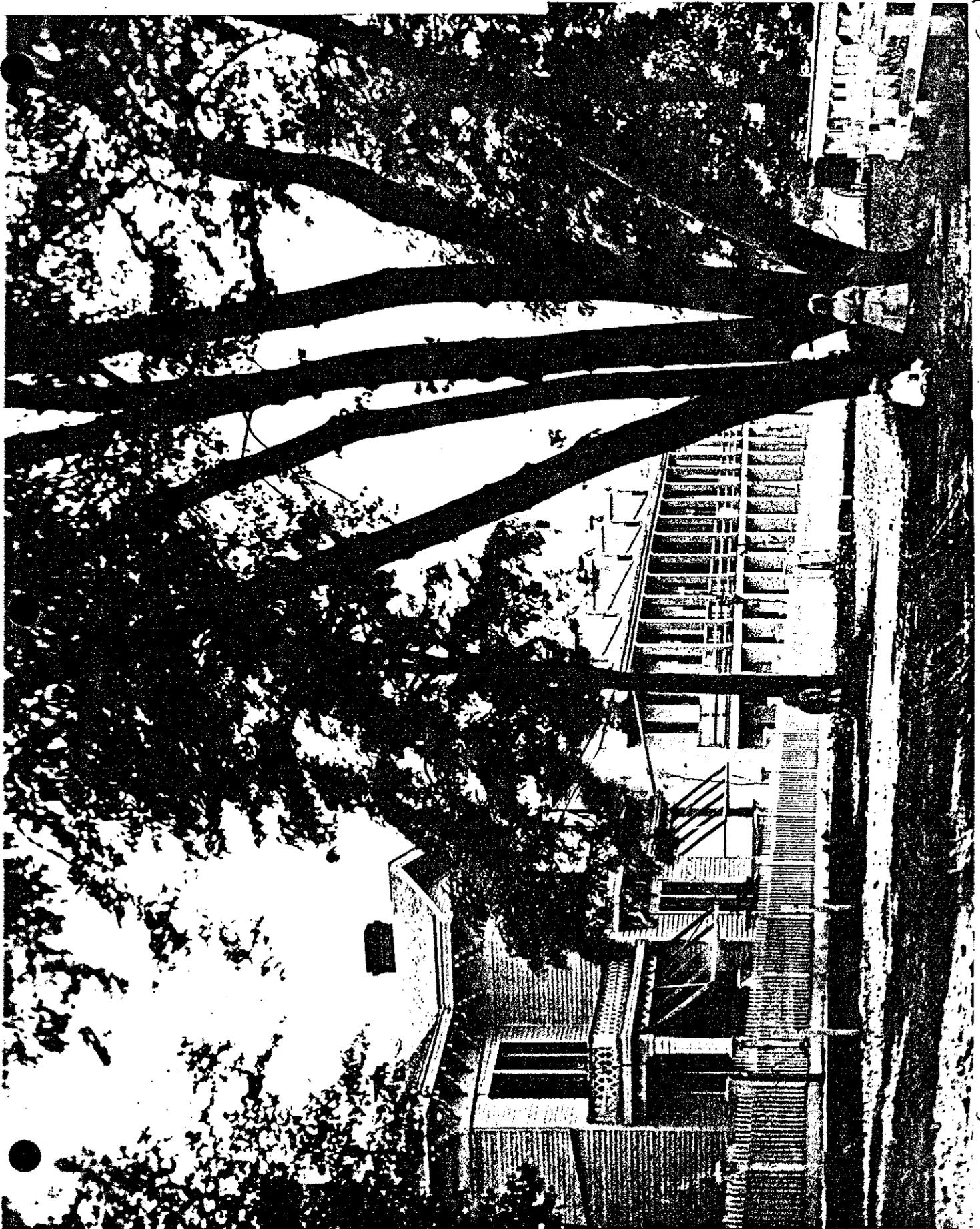
ATTIC



Detail of "Bird's-Eye View of
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.," 1881
Sketched by Wilhelm Dammeier
Arch't Eng. & Lith.
Dept. of the Missouri, U.S. Army

6. Buildings and views, Sumner
Place, 1870

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1870 (4-6 Summer) Syracuse House & Barracks 6931 6003.37 (5)

7. Buildings and views, Sumner
Place, 1890

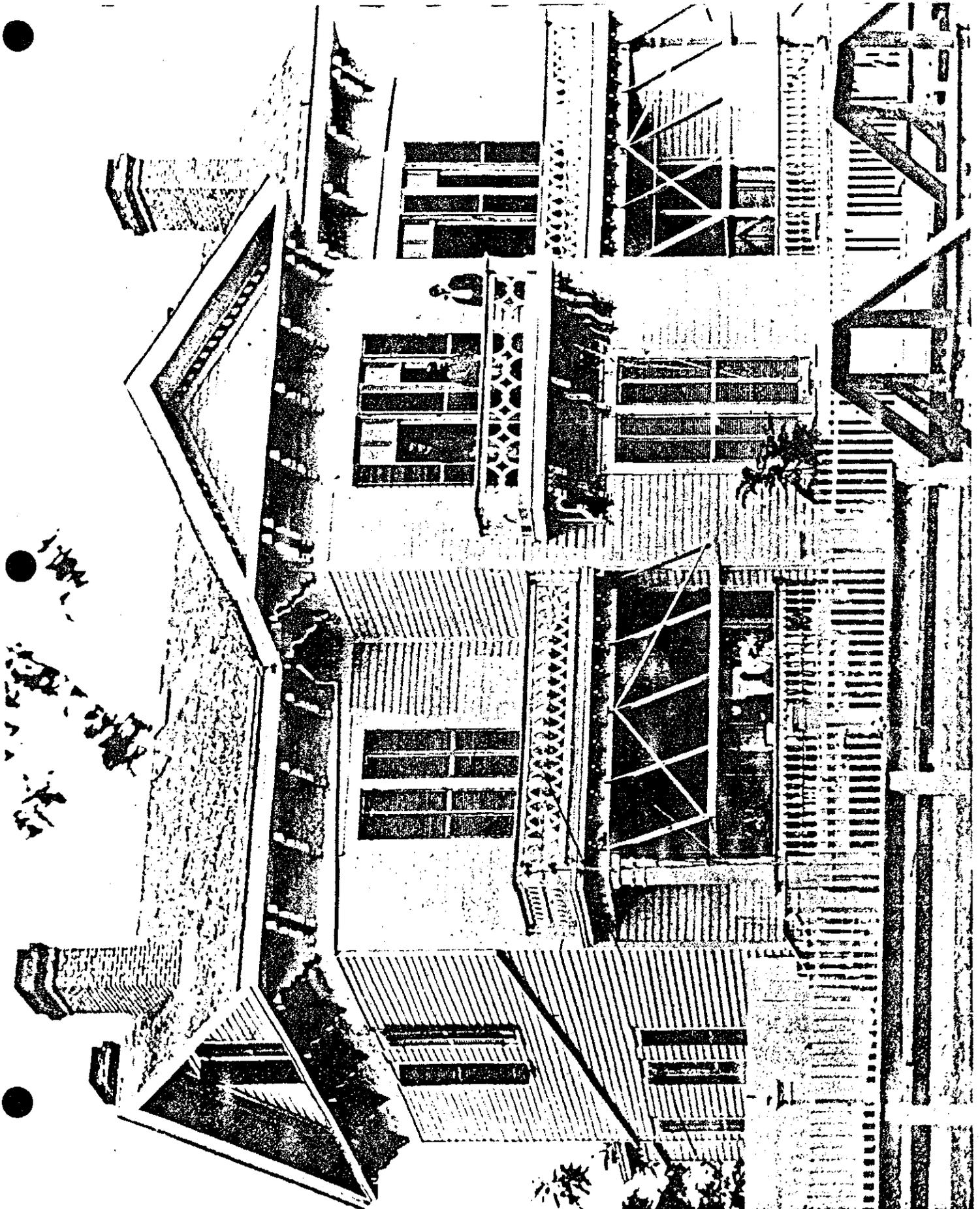
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1890 Quarters East Side Sumner Parade Grounds 69.31 6003.37 6010

8. Syracuse Houses

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from copy print, Anata Grant Photo Books, Ft. Leavenworth



Quarters and "kindergarten" east side of garrison parade.

61.31 6003.37 (34)